Cebuano Grammar Guide

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Senior Missionary Language Training

Instructions to Language Tutors and Missionaries

The objective of the language tutoring program for senior missionaries is to enable them, and others, to begin communicating meaningfully as early as possible in their mission language. In order to help accomplish this objective, this grammar guide provides a focus on only the most basic grammatical structures of the language for those who are studying the language for the first time. By limiting the focus of the missionaries to the basic concepts outlined in this guide, seniors will be able to concentrate their energy and attention on doing a few things very well, rather than trying to cover everything. The content of this guide has been prepared to enable seniors to communicate the following in their mission language:

- Asking about and Expressing a State of Being
- Asking about and Expressing Possession
- Asking about and Describing Objects and People
- Asking about and Expressing Desire, Need, Preference, Ability, and Intention
- Asking about and Describing Simple Actions and Events
- Asking and Answering Questions of Time, Place and Purpose
- Narrating Simple Experiences and Stories

The lessons are designed to insure that the missionaries can communicate each of the above concepts under the following three conditions:

1) using both questions and answers
2) in the simplest forms of the present, past, and future
3) in both the affirmative and the negative

Lesson sequence to be followed: It is recommended that the grammar lessons be studied in the sequence that they appear in this guide. Missionaries may refer to the designated language text for further explanations on any of the points of grammar as they move through this guide.

Teach and practice from the visual displays: Use the visual displays in this document for practice during tutoring sessions. They are designed to provide a "visual connection" between tutor and learner, especially when on the telephone. The visual nature of the displays is intended to eliminate much of the need for grammar rules, by "showing" rather than "explaining".

Refer when necessary to the language text: For each lesson in this document, missionaries and tutors may refer to a language text whenever necessary to answer questions they may have regarding the grammar, and should continue to refer to it once they are in the field.

Pace for moving through this grammar guide: There is no need to move too quickly through the lessons. Time should be spent on building confidence in using the structures in each lesson before moving on. Spend the necessary time increasing vocabulary and reviewing previous lessons before moving too quickly ahead. The lessons will build on each other as you move through the sequence.

Use a variety of activities: It is not necessary to cover a "new lesson" in each tutoring session. Missionaries will gain more confidence when they are given the opportunity to participate in a variety of activities on the same principle. This will more likely insure that they are not only mastering concepts and structures as they go, but that they have ample opportunity to review and maintain their confidence in all past lesson material. Tutors should plan and conduct many "communicative" language-type activities as part of their tutoring, including the performance of "tasks", which are studied separately.

Speak the language: Speak the language at every opportunity. An explanation here and there may be necessary in English, but missionaries need ample opportunity to "see themselves communicating in the language". This will build their confidence more than anything else. Tutors should limit their own use of the language to the structures and vocabulary that the missionaries have learned up to that point, so as to increase the likelihood of their success in listening and responding in the language during tutoring sessions.

Organize note taking: When missionaries have questions on particular grammatical structures, they should write any notes in the margins of the text or on the visual display sheets of this document where that particular principle is located. By doing so, their notes will be automatically organized for future reference, because they will be written on the pages which deal with that principle.

Use a pocket notebook for vocabulary: Vocabulary items should be written in an organized way in a small, pocket-sized notebook, which can be carried with them for easy reference while speaking the language. Keep two separate lists for easy access; one of verbs, and the other for general vocabulary items. For example, keep a list of verbs in the front of the notebook, and a list of all other vocabulary items in the back. Write in the language on the left side of the page, with the English equivalent on the right side. This makes for easy review by covering either one or the other side of the list.

Use vocabulary notebook for review: Not having easy access to one's notes is one of the most frustrating hindrances of note taking, and thus of systematic review. By using the vocabulary notebooks, missionaries can be much more successful in their review because they can always be working from a current, up-to-date list. Be selective at first. Don't try to remember or write everything down. Select those vocabulary items / verbs that you will use most frequently and build from there.

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1. Overview of the Language

- Establish / review meaning of basic parts of speech in English. For example: Noun, Verb, Adjective, Subject, Object, etc…

- Compare and contrast major differences / similarities of the language to English

- The Language and People:

Cebuano is one of the most widely used language in the Philippines. It is predominantly spoken in the southern island called Mindanao, and the central islands called the Visayas. In fact, the Cebuano Language is sometimes referred to as Visayan. Cebuano, like many of the languages spoken in the Philippines, has been influenced by the Spanish occupation in the 1400's, resulting in the borrowing of many words from Spanish.

Because Cebuano is primarily a spoken language there are not many resources to study the language formally. This grammar guide is intended to help missionaries and others begin to communicate meaningfully as early as possible and is not meant to be a comprehensive grammar of the language.

- Parts of Speech:

Before we begin learning Cebuano it may be helpful to review some of the basic parts of English, called the parts of speech. You may or may not remember all these terms from school, but let's take some time to review them now.

Noun: Nouns are usually one of the following: person, place or thing. In English nouns are marked with **articles** 'a' or 'the' (Ex. *the* gospel or *a* book). Nouns can also be made **plural** by adding '-s' or '-es' to the word (ex. book; book*s*, box; box*es*). In Cebuano there are two types of nouns:

Common Nouns	**Personal Proper Names**
the scriptures	Joseph Smith
the Philippines	Elder Johnson
a book	Jim

Pronoun: Pronouns take the place of nouns. There are also two types of Pronouns: Demonstrative Pronouns take the place of Common Nouns and Personal Pronouns take the place of Personal Proper Names. (Ex. Jim bought *the book.* → He bought *that*.)

Demonstrative Pronouns	**Personal Pronouns**
This, That	I, Me, We, Us
These, Those	You, You (plural)
	He, She, It
	They

Adjective: Adjectives make communication fun and expressive. Adjectives modify or clarify nouns. (Ex. smart, funny, red, green, big, small, etc…) They usually occur between articles and nouns.

Ex: the truck, the big blue truck
[article][noun] [article][adjective][adjective][noun]

Preposition: Prepositions are sometimes called 'place words' because they tell us where something is happening. (Ex: at, above, below, among, to, around, between, etc…) In most languages prepositions are used to add extra information about the sentence. Prepositions can be used to make sentences very detailed. (Ex: John kicked the ball to the boys by the tree on the hill under the bright blue sky.) In Cebuano, most prepositions are contained in a single word, "sa," although Cebuano does have some other prepositions as well.

Verb: Verbs are sometimes called "action words" because they usually make you think of an action. (Ex. jump, run, kick, etc…) Verbs can also change **tense** by adding '-ed,' '-ing,' or an auxiliary verb like 'will.' **Tense** tells you when the action happens. We sometimes think of tense as past, present, future, or imperative (command) tense.

Past tense	John kicked the ball.
Present tense	John kicks the ball.
Future tense	John will kick the ball.
Imperative tense	Kick the ball!

Semantic Roles: Verbs bring us to the next important concept to know when learning Cebuano. This concept is related to verbs because for any action that happens in a sentence you can ask at least one of the following questions: Who is doing the action? What is the action acting upon? Who or what is receiving the action? We call the answers to these questions semantic roles. The roles that we will use in Cebuano are: **Actor**, **Object**, and **Recipient**. Understanding semantic roles will be helpful in learning how to form Cebuano sentences.

Actor- The actor is the noun "doing" the verb or the **who** of the sentence. It is also referred to as the subject or agent of the sentence. To find the actor in a sentence ask the question "who is verb-ing?"

Object- The object is the noun that is being acted upon or the **what** of the sentence. To find the object in a sentence ask the question "what is being verb-ed?" The object fulfills the action of the verb.

Recipient- The recipient is the noun that is receiving the action from the verb or the **where** of the sentence. To find the recipient in a sentence, ask the question, "to where (or to whom) is the verb acting?"

Ex. Bill taught a lesson to the child. Bill taught the child a lesson.
[Actor] [Object] [Recipient] [Actor] [Recipient] [Object]

Actor:	**Q:** Who is teaching?	**A:** Bill is teaching.
Object:	**Q:** What is being taught?	**A:** A lesson is being taught.
Recipient:	**Q:** To whom is Bill teaching?	**A:** Bill is teaching to the child.

Verb Types: As discussed above the verb you choose to use when you speak determines the semantic roles that are involved. In Cebuano some verbs only have an actor, other verbs have both an actor and an object, and still others can have all three semantic roles. It will be helpful to separate the types of verbs into categories. We will use three different categories: Intransitive Verbs, Transitive Verbs and Ditransitive Verbs.

Intransitive verbs only have an actor, for example, the verb 'to sleep' only needs an actor or **who** is sleeping. We cannot say: "John sleeps a book." or "John sleeps to them." Other intransitive verbs include: sit, stand, rest, run, walk, etc…

Intransitive = Actor + Verb.

Ex: "John sleeps."
[Actor]

Transitive verbs are the most common type of verb, they have an *actor* and either an *object* or a *recipient*. Some transitive verbs include: eat, buy, wash, sell, open, follow, call, etc…

Transitive = Actor + Verb + (Object or Recipient)

Ex: "John cooked a fish." or "Bill helped Mary."
[Actor] [Object] [Actor] [Recipient]

Ditransitive verbs have all three semantic roles. They have an *actor*, *object*, and *recipient*. The most common ditransitive verb is 'to give.' Other ditransitive verbs include: teach, share, preach, show, send, etc…

Ditransitive = Actor + (Verb) + Object + Recipient

Ex: "John gave a book to Mary." or "John gave Mary a book."
[Actor] [Object] [Recipient] [Actor] [Recipient][Object]

- Differences with English:

Word Order

In order to learn Cebuano it is helpful to examine the differences and similarities to English. The first important difference that you will notice is the word order, or structure of Cebuano. In English, the way a sentence is structured is very important to its meaning. In Cebuano the sentence structure can be varied and unpredictable. There is, however, a general pattern that will help you to learn and that will work in most situations. Let's look at the difference.

English	Cebuano
John kicked the ball.	**Nagsipa si John sa bola.**
[Actor] Verb [Object]	(Kicked John the ball)
	Verb [Actor] [Object]

Notice that the verb 'kicked' comes first in the Cebuano sentence followed by the actor and then the object. This pattern, Verb-Actor-Object- Recipient, is how most Cebuano sentences are constructed. (Ex. English: I understood the question; Cebuano: Understood I the question.)

Plural

In English, to make a noun plural typically we add an '-s' or '-es' to the end of the noun. In Cebuano, however, they make nouns plural in a slightly different way. Instead of adding letters to the *end* of the word they add a 'pluralizer' word directly *before* the word. This pluralizer word is 'mga' pronounced "mu-nga." Here's an example of how you use 'mga.'(English: dog + -s = dogs; Cebuano: mga + iro *dog* = mga iro *dogs*)

Interrogatives (Questions)

Forming questions in Cebuano is very similar to how we form questions in English. In English we usually begin the question with a question word like Who, What, When, Where etc… These types of questions are formed the same way in Cebuano with the question word coming first in the sentence. However, when we ask Yes or No questions in Cebuano it is a little different than English. To ask a Yes / No question in English we usually begin the question with the word 'is' or 'are.' (Ex. Are you going to the store?) In Cebuano they simply say the statement (Ex. You are going to the store.) and add the question marker word 'ba' somewhere in the sentence to make it into a question. (Ex. You *ba* are going to the store?) Each lesson below will indicate where the question marker 'ba' should go when making Yes/No questions.

Linkers

Cebuano uses linker words to connect adjectives to the nouns that they modify. The most common linker word in Cebuano is 'nga.' In English we do not use a linker to connect adjectives to nouns we can simply say "The blue truck" however in Cebuano they connect the adjectives to the noun in this way: "The blue *nga* truck." In Cebuano they also use this **'nga'** linker to connect two separate phrases. For example, take the two separate phrases "I know." and "The church is true." In English we can connect these sentences with the word 'that.' (Ex. I know that the church is true.) Similarly, in Cebuano they use 'nga' to connect both sentences (Ex. I know nga the church is true.)

Noun Markers

All nouns (with the exception of pronouns) in Cebuano must be marked with a noun marker. These noun markers determine the role of that noun in the sentence and are broken up into three categories: *ang*, *og*, and *sa*. These noun markers (and corresponding pronouns) are listed in the back of this grammar guide under "Chart 1 - Noun Markers."

Focus

In Cebuano, the concept of "focus" is important to understanding sentence structure. The focus of the sentence is the most important part of the sentence; it is the noun that you are talking about. The focus of the sentence is denoted by the noun marker *ang* or one of its equivalents. Each complete thought in Cebuano must have one *ang*. The choice of what is the focus is dictated by the speaker and the circumstances of the conversation.

Locations

In English, on a general level, we have a concept of two basic locations: here and there. In Cebuano, there is a concept of three distinct locations: here, there, and over there. You will notice this difference in the use of the words here, there, and over there, as well in the demonstrative pronouns this, that, and that over there.

2. Alphabet and Basic Pronunciation

- Learn the alphabet and basic elements of pronunciation so that you can begin to read in the language. Practice pronouncing each Cebuano vowel and consonant as needed. Pay special attention to unique sounds that include *ng*, diphthongs, and other complex sounds.
- Begin to read and write Cebuano. Practice intonation and the glottal catch as appropriate.
- Establish and maintain regular daily reading exercises from Gospel Principles, the scriptures, the *Liahona*, and the hymns, for pronunciation and comprehension purposes.

The Cebuano Alphabet is called the Abakada. It consists of 20 letters in the following sequence. Note that *k* follows *b* and *ng*, a new and different letter follows *n*.

a, b, k, d, e, g, h, i, l, m, n, ng, o, p, r, s, t, u, w, y

In English we have different vowel sounds for each vowel we sometimes call these long and short vowels. So we may have, for example, a long *a* sound and a short *a* sound. In Cebuano there is only one sound per vowel making pronunciation much easier to predict. The Cebuano vowels are a, e, i, o, and u. Their pronunciation is as follows.

a	as in	far, father	(*ah*, like "Ah ha!")
e	as in	end, bed	(*eh*, like an old man saying "Eh sonny!")
i	as in	marine, eve	(*ee*, like "Eek, it's an eel!")
o	as in	obey, hope	(*oh*, like "Oh my goodness!")
u	as in	food, moon	(*ooh* or *ew*, like seeing a painful football injury)

When two vowels occur in a row in a Cebuano word, they are both pronounced, as in the word **oo** (yes). This word is pronounced "oh-oh" (with two o sounds) instead of "ooh," like we would in the English word food.

Diphthongs in Cebuano are complex sounds that are combinations of simple vowel sound and semi-vowels.

ay	as in	hi	**bal*ay*** (house)
ey	as in	bait	**r*ey*na** (queen)
iyu	as in	pew	**d*iyu*tay** (small amount)
aw	as in	brow	**adl*aw*** (day / sun)
oy	as in	boy	**bab*oy*** (pig / pork)

There are a few other sounds in Cebuano that have been adopted from other languages. Their pronunciation is as follows:

dy / diy	as in jump	**me*dy*as** (sock)
sy / siy	as in sheep	***siy*a** (he/she/it)
ts	as in change	***ts*inelas** (sandals)

The letter *ng* in Cebuano is new to most English speakers. We think of n and g as two separate letters (like the words engine or mango), but in Cebuano they are one letter and its sound is pronounced in the same syllable. We are used to hearing this sound at the end of words like sing or ring, but in Cebuano the letter *ng* is used in the beginning and middle of words also like *ngalan* (name) or *nga* (the linker). The proper sound for *ng* comes from the back of the throat with the tip of the tongue on the back of the bottom teeth and the back of the tongue on the roof of the mouth.

Three Steps to Pronunciation:

1. First, focus on the vowels in the new word (Every syllable has one vowel). Thus, a word with three vowels (ex. *merkado*) also has three syllables (*mer-ka-do*). The vowels form the skeleton of the word.

2. Second, connect the vowels to the consonants and fill the flesh on the skeleton.

3. Finally, dress the word by adding correct stress and intonation. (Most words in Cebuano are stressed on the second to last syllable, *i.e. maayo* is pronounced *ma-**ay**-o*)

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3. Asking About / Expressing a State of Being - Part 1 (Questions and Positive Answers)

- *Asking questions using **kumusta***
- *Using **ba** to ask yes / no questions*
- *Forming positive responses (for negative responses, see Lessons 4 & 5)*

Kumusta(?)
How is / are / was / were

Oo, *Yes,* ✣ **Dili,** *No,*

maayo	*good, fine*	
busog	*full (stomach)*	
gutom	*hungry*	
subo	*sad*	
malipay	*happy*	
kapoy	*tired*	
mubo	*short*	
buotan	*nice, kind*	
lisod	*difficult*	
init	*hot (temp.)*	
tugnaw	*cold (temp.)*	
lami	*delicious*	
kugihan	*hard-working*	
taas	*tall*	
datu	*rich*	
bugoy	*lazy*	

+ ba[1] **?** **+**

no noun marker **+**

ako	*I*
ka[3]	*you*
siya	*he/she/it*
kita	*we (inclusive)*[2]
kami	*we (exclusive)*[2]
kamo	*you all*
sila	*they*

Pronouns

name marker **si** **+**

Bob
Juan
Maria

noun marker **ang** **+**

mga *(plural)*
⇓

amerikano/a	*american*
kinabuhi	*life*
panday	*carpenter*
klase	*class*
misyonariyo	*missionary*
pagkaon	*food*
panahon	*weather*
pilipino/a	*filipino/a*
tawo	*person*
lalaki	*boy*
babaye	*girl*

Nouns

Examples:

Q. Kumusta si Bob? *How is Bob?*
A. Maayo si Bob. *Fine (is) he.*

Q. Kapoy ba ang mga lalaki? *Tired (are) the boys?*
A. Oo, kapoy sila. *Yes, tired (are) they.*
A. Dili, gutom sila. *No, hungry (are) they.*

Q. Tugnaw ka ba? *Cold (are) you?*
A. Oo, tugnaw ako. *Yes, cold (am) I.*
A. Dili, init ako. *No, hot (am) I.*

[1] Interrogative - To ask a yes / no question, use the question marker *ba* where indicated. *Ba* is gray to indicate that it is only used when asking a question, otherwise it should be omitted. This pattern continues throughout the grammar guide. To make positive answers or statements, simply do not include *ba* in your sentence. Note: You do not need to use *ba* when asking a question with *kumusta*.

[2] Exclusive means we as a group; excluding the person being spoken to.
Inclusive means we as in everyone in the conversation; including the person being spoken to.

[3] When using *ka* in asking questions, the word *ba* comes after it because it is so short. Ex: **Busog ka ba?**
Negative - For now when answering a yes/no question negatively, say no, *dili*, and then change the adjective in your response. Ex: **Malipay ka ba?** *Happy (are) you?* **Dili, subo ako.** *No, sad (am) I.*

4. Asking About / Expressing a State of Being - Part 2 (Negative Answers Using Pronouns)

- *Answering yes / no questions with negative statements using **pronouns**.*

Negative – To make a neagtive statement (I am **not** tall) with pronouns, the word order **changes**. The pronoun is placed between *dili* and the adjective.
(See Lesson 3 to make questions and positive answers.)

Dili, *No,*	+	**dili** *not*	+	**ako** ..... *I* **ka** ..... *you* **siya** ..... *he/she/it* **kita** ..... *we (inclusive)* **kami** ..... *we (exclusive)* **kamo** ..... *you all* **sila** ..... *they* - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - **kini** ..... *this* **kana** ..... *that* **kadto** ..... *that over there*	+	**mga** *(plural)* ⇓**amerikano/a** ..... *american* **panday** ..... *carpenter* **guwapo** ..... *handsome* **misyonariyo** ..... *missionary* **guwapa** ..... *beautiful* **subo** ..... *sad* **malipay** ..... *happy* **nanay** ..... *mother* **kapoy** ..... *tired* **lola** ..... *grandmother* **lolo** ..... *grandfather* **pilipino/a** ..... *filipino* **tatay** ..... *father* **nanay** ..... *mother* **dako** ..... *big* **gamay** ..... *small*

Examples:

Q. Amerikano ba siya? *American (is) he?*	**A. Oo, amerikano siya.** *Yes, American (is) he.*	**A. Dili, dili siya amerikano.** *No, he is not an American.*
Q. Misyonariyo ba kana? *Missionary (is) that?*	**A. Oo, misyonariyo kana.** *Yes, missionary (is) that..*	**A. Dili, dili kana misyonariyo.** *No, that is not a missionary.*
Q. Mga lola ba kamo? *Grandmothers (are) you all?*	**A. Oo, mga lola kami.** *Yes, grandmothers (are) we.*	**A. Dili, dili kami mga lola.** *No, we are not grandmothers .*

5. <u>Asking About / Expressing a State of Being</u> - Part 3 (Negative Answers Using Proper Names and Nouns)

- *Answering yes / no questions with negative statements using **proper names** and **nouns**.*

<u>Negative</u> – To make a negative statement (Bob is **not** tall) with proper names and common nouns, the word order **does not change**.
(See Lesson 3 to make questions and positive answers.)

Dili, + **dili** +
No. *not*

bata ..... *young / child*
busog ..... *full*
gutom ..... *hungry*
buotan ..... *nice, kind*
luya ..... *weak*
kusgan ..... *strong*
dako ..... *large*
gamay ..... *small*
panday ..... *carpenter*
tigulang ..... *old*
subo ..... *sad*
malipay ..... *happy*
nanay ..... *mother*
kapoy ..... *tired*
lola ..... *grandmother*

+

si *name marker* + **Bob**, **Juan**, **Maria** — Proper Names

ang *noun marker* + **mga** *(pl.)* ⇓**iro** ..... *dog*
babaye ..... *woman/girl*
baka ..... *cow*
kabayo ..... *horse*
maestro ..... *teacher*
lalaki ..... *man/boy*
pilipino ..... *filipino*
iring ..... *cat*
tawo ..... *person*

— Nouns

<u>Examples</u>:

Q. Malipay ba si Maria? *Happy (is) Maria?*	**A. Oo, malipay si Maria.** *Yes, happy (is) Maria.*	**A. Dili, dili malipay si Maria.** *No, Maria is not happy.*
Q. Tigulang ba ang iro? *Old (is) the dog?*	**A. Oo, tigulang ang iro.** *Yes, old (is) the dog.*	**A. Dili, dili tigulang ang iro.** *No, the dog is not old.*
Q. Panday ba ang mga lalaki? *Carpenters (are) the men?*	**A. Oo, panday ang mga lalaki.** *Yes, carpenters (are) the men.*	**A. Dili, dili panday ang mga lalaki.** *No, the men are not carpenters .*

<u>Additional Practice</u>:

<u>Question</u>*:* **Panday ba si Brother Cena?**
Carpenter (is) Brother Cena?

<u>Answers</u>*:*

A. **Oo, panday siya.** *(See Lesson 4)*
Yes, carpenter he.

B. **Dili, dili siya panday.** *(See Lesson 4)*
No, not he carpenter.

C. **Dili, dili panday si Brother Cena.** *(See Lesson 5)*
No, not carpenter Brother Cena.

D. **Dili, <u>misyonariyo</u> si Brother Cena.** *(See Lessons 4 and 5)*
No, <u>missionary</u> Brother Cena.

6. Asking About / Expressing a State of Being - Part 4 (Expressing Where Things Are)

- *Asking about / expressing where something / someone is.*

Questions:

Asa(?) *Where* + *no noun marker* + **ako** ..... *I*
ka ..... *you*
siya ..... *he/she/it*
kita ..... *we (inclusive)*
kami ..... *we (exclusive)*
kamo ..... *you all*
sila ..... *they*
} Pronouns

Asa(?) *Where* + **si** *name marker* + **Jane**
Noli
Bro. Reyes
} Proper Names

Asa(?) *Where* + **ang** *noun marker* + **mga** *(pl.)*
⇓**basahon** ..... *book*
balay ..... *house*
bata ..... *child*
bolpen ..... *pen*
kotse ..... *car*
pagkaon ..... *food*
simbahan ..... *church*
tindahan ..... *store*
} Nouns

Answers:

Nia *At (here)* / **Naa** *At (there)* / **Tua** *At (over there)* + *no noun marker* + **ako** ..... *I*
ka ..... *you*
siya ..... *he/she/it*
kita ..... *we (incl.)*
kami ..... *we (excl.)*
kamo ..... *you all*
sila ..... *they*

Naa *At (there)* + **si** *name marker* + **Jane**
Noli
Bro. Reyes

Tua *At (over there)* + **ang** *noun marker* + **mga** *(pl.)*
⇓**basahon** ..... *book*
balay ..... *house*
bata ..... *child*
bolpen ..... *pen*
kotse ..... *car*
pagkaon ..... *food*
simbahan ..... *church*
tindahan ..... *store*

+ **dinhi –** *here (corresponds w/'nia')*
diha - *there (corresponds w/'naa')*
didto - *over there (corresponds w/'tua')*

+ **sa** *location marker* + **balay** ..... *house*
siyudad ..... *city*
kotse ..... *car*
kwarto ..... *room*
lamesa ..... *table*
simbahan ..... *church*
tindahan ..... *store*

Q. Asa sila? *Where (are) they?*	**A. Naa sila diha sa tindahan.** *They are there at the store.*
Q. Asa si Noli? *Where (is) Noli?*	**A. Nia si Noli sa kwarto.** *Noli is (here) in the room.*
Q. Asa ang kotse? *Where (is) the car?*	**A. Tua ang kotse didto.** *The car is over there.*

7. Asking About / Expressing Possession - Part 1

- *Do you have ___? Yes, I have ___. I don't have _____. In Cebuano you can say "to have" in two ways, first using **May** and second using **Aduna**. However, there is only one way to say "don't have," **Wala**.*

May *have / had / has* **+**

balay	*house*
apo	*grandchild*
asawa	*wife*
higala	*friend*
katre	*bed*
koriente	*electricity*
pamilya	*family*
pagumangkon	*niece/nephew*
pagpamatuod	*testimony*
lingkoranan	*chair*
problema	*problem*
bestida	*dress*
pamasahe	*fare money*
kwarta	*money*

+ **ba** ? **+**

ako	*I*
ka[1]	*you*
siya	*he/she/it*
kita	*we (incl.)*
kami	*we (excl.)*
kamo	*you all*
sila	*they*

Negative – For possession, *dili* is not used (as in *dili may*, which is incorrect). The negative of *may* or *aduna* is *wala*, which means there is not or to not have.

Floating "y": The "floating y" is attached to the word directly before the object when using *aduna* and *wala*. The word is pronounced as if there is no apostrophe. Ex: *ako'y* is pronounced *akoy*

Aduna *have / had / has*

Wala *don't / doesn't have*

+ **ba** ? **+**

ako'y	*I*
ka'y[2]	*you*
siya'y	*he/she/it*
kita'y	*we (incl.)*
kami	*we (excl.)*
kamo'y	*you all*
sila'y	*they*

+

balay	*house*
apo	*grandchild*
asawa	*wife*
higala	*friend*
katre	*bed*
koriente	*electricity*
pamilya	*family*
pagumangkon	*niece/nephew*
pagpamatuod	*testimony*
lingkoranan	*chair*
problema	*problem*
bestida	*dress*
pamasahe	*fare money*
kwarta	*money*

[1] Just as in Lesson 3, the question marker *ba* will come after the pronoun *ka*. Ex: *May problema ka ba*?

[2] The floating "y" is always placed on the word that comes right before the object. When using *ka* that means that *ba* will be the last word before the object, so the floating "y" is attached to *ba* instead of *ka*. Ex: *Aduna ka ba'y higala*? (correct) instead of *Aduna ka'y ba higala*? (incorrect)

Examples:

Q. May problema ka ba? *Have problem you?*
A. Oo, may problema ako. *Yes, have problem I.*
A. Wala ako'y problema. *Don't have I problem.*

Q. Aduna ba sila'y pamasahe? *Have they fare money?*
A. Oo, aduna sila'y pamasahe. *Yes, have they fare money.*
A. Wala sila'y pamasahe. *Don't have they fare money.*

8. Asking About / Expressing Possession - Part 2

- *Show possession by stating the possessor **after** the object, i.e. "ball his" instead of "his ball".*
- *Show possession by stating the possessor **before** the object just as you would in English*
- *Note: When using Names or Nouns to express possession you must state the possessor **after** the object.*

Ex. John's pants; incorrect Pants of John; correct

After the object:

Oo, *Yes,* / **Dili,** *No,* + **Kini** *This* / **Kana** *That* + **ba** *?* + **ang** *noun marker* + ⇓ **mga** *(pl.)*

- **bolpen** *pen*
- **bestida** *dress*
- **korbata** *necktie*
- **kutsara** *spoon*
- **kutsilyo** *knife*
- **tinidor** *fork*
- **pantalon** *pants*
- **plano** *plan*
- **polo** *shirt*
- **reylo** *watch*
- **kotse** *car*
- **kwarto** *room*
- **lamesa** *table*
- **bola** *ball*
- **anak** *child*

+

- **nako** *my*
- **nimo** *your*
- **niya** *his/hers/its*
- **nato** *our (incl.)*
- **namo** *our (excl.)*
- **ninyo** *you all's*
- **nila** *their*

→ Pronouns

ni *name marker ('of')* + **Jenny Rose** / **Aljun** / **Andrew** → Proper Names

sa *noun marker ('of')* + **mga** *(pl.)* ⇓ **lalaki** *boy*, **babaye** *girl*, **tawo** *person*, **misyonariyo** *miss.* → Nouns

Q: Kana ba ang bola sa lalaki?
That is the ball of the boy?

A: Oo, kana ang bola sa lalaki.
Yes, that is the ball of the boy.

A: Dili, kana ang bola sa babaye.
No, that is the ball of the girl.

Before the object: (pronouns only)

Oo, *Yes,* / **Dili,** *No,* + **Kini** *This* / **Kana** *That* + **ba** *?* + **ang** *noun marker* +

- **akong** *my*
- **imong** *your*
- **iyang** *his/hers/its*
- **atong** *our (incl.)*
- **among** *our (excl.)*
- **inyong** *you all's*
- **ilang** *their*

+ **mga** *(pl.)* ⇓

- **bolpen** *pen*
- **bestida** *dress*
- **korbata** *necktie*
- **kutsara** *spoon*
- **kutsilyo** *knife*
- **tinidor** *fork*
- **pantalon** *pants*
- **plano** *plan*
- **polo** *shirt*
- **reylo** *watch*
- **kotse** *car*
- **lamesa** *table*
- **bola** *ball*
- **anak** *child*

Q: Kini ba ang korbata ni Andrew?
This is the necktie of Andrew?

A: Oo, kana ang korbata ni Andrew.
Yes, that is the necktie of Andrew.

A: Dili, kana ang korbata ni Aljun.
No, that is the necktie of Aljun.

Q: Kana ba ang inyong anak?
That is your child?

A: Oo, kana ang among anak.
Yes, that is our child.

A: Dili, dili kana ang among anak.
No, that is not our child.

9. Asking About / Describing Objects and People - Part 1

**Notice the structure below is identical to that used on lessons 3 - 5 of this guide. This is the easiest way to describe anything. Use the same structures as taught in lessons 3 – 5 for forming and answering questions.*

a. People *(Selected vocabulary only. Some of the vocabulary here may also be applied to objects and animals.)*

Oo, *Yes,* / **Dili,** *No,*

bata *young*			**ako** *I*			Pronouns
tigulang *old*			**ka**[1] *you*			
buotan *nice, kind*			**siya** *he/she/it*			
dautan *bad*			**kita** *we (inclusive)*			
maut *ugly*			**kami** *we (exclusive)*			
dako *big*			**kamo** *you all*			
gamay *small*			**sila** *they*			
kusgan *strong*	+ **kaayo** *very*	+ **ba** ? +	**si** *name marker* + **Hernani**			Proper Names
luya *weak*			**Marissa**			
taas *tall*			**Rosemelyn**			
mubo *short*						
tambok *fat*						
niwang *thin*						
maalamon *intelligent*						
brayt *talented*						

b. Objects *(Selected vocabulary only. Note that of these terms may also be appropriate for describing people.)*

Oo, *Yes,* / **Dili,** *No,*

bag-o *new*			**kini** *this*			Demonstrative Pronouns
daan *old*			**kana** *that*			
taas *high*			**kadto** *that over there*			
mubo *low*	+ **kaayo** *very*	+ **ba** ? +	**ang** *noun marker* + **mga** *(pl.)* ⇓**iro** *dog*			Nouns
taas *long*			**balay** *house*			
mubo *short*			**bisikleta** *bicycle*			
mahal *expensive*			**karsada** *street*			
barato *cheap*			**kotse** *car*			
gahi *hard*			**sinina** *clothing*			
humok *soft*			**balay** *house*			
bug-at *heavy*			**lamesa** *table*			
gaan *light*						

[1] Just as in Lesson 3, the question marker *ba* will come after the pronoun *ka*. Ex: *Brayt ka ba*?

Examples:

Q. Buotan ba siya? *Nice (is) he?*	**A. Oo, buotan kaayo siya.** *Yes,very nice (is) he.*	**A. Dili, dili siya buotan.** *No, he is not nice.*
Q. Bag-o ba ang bisikleta? *New (is) the bicycle?*	**A. Oo, bag-o ang bisikleta.** *Yes, new (is) the bicycle.*	**A. Dili, dili bag-o ang bisikleta.** *No, the bicycle is not new.*

10. Asking About / Describing Objects and People - Part 2

- *Describing objects in noun phrases with adjectives.*

The following patterns use adjectives 'inside' of other noun phrases to make them more expressive. (...ang bag-o nga bisikleta…; ...the new bicycle…) These expressive noun phrases can be used anywhere a regular noun can. (Nagpalit siya sa bag-o nga bisikleta; He bought the new bicycle) All adjectives must be 'linked' to the noun that they describe with **nga.*

Asa(?) *Where* + **ang** *noun marker* +

Adjectives	
bag-o	*new*
daan	*old*
taas	*high*
mubo	*low*
taas	*long*
mubo	*short*
mahal	*expensive*
barato	*cheap*
gahi	*hard*
humok	*soft*
bug-at	*heavy*
gaan	*light*

+ **nga** *linker* +

Nouns	
mga *(pl.)*	
⇓**iro**	*dog*
balay	*house*
bisikleta	*bicycle*
karsada	*street*
kotse	*car*
sinina	*clothing*
balay	*building*
lamesa	*desk/table*
kahoy	*tree*

Nia *At (here)*

Naa *At (there)*

Tua *At (over there)*

+ **ang** *noun marker* +

Adjectives	
bag-o	*new*
daan	*old*
taas	*high*
mubo	*low*
taas	*long*
mubo	*short*
mahal	*expensive*
barato	*cheap*
gahi	*hard*
humok	*soft*
bug-at	*heavy*
gaan	*light*

+ **nga** *linker* +

Nouns	
mga *(pl.)*	
⇓**iro**	*dog*
balay	*house*
bisikleta	*bicycle*
karsada	*street*
kotse	*car*
sinina	*clothing*
balay	*house*
lamesa	*table*
kahoy	*tree*

+ **sa** *location marker* +

balay	*house*
siyudad	*city*
plasa	*plaza*
parador	*dresser*
lamesa	*table*
simbahan	*church*
gawas	*outside*

Examples:

Q. Asa ang taas nga kahoy?
Where (is) the tall tree?

A. Tua ang taas nga kahoy sa plasa.
Over there (is) the tall tree in the plaza.

Q. Asa ang bag-o nga kotse?
Where (is) the new car?

A. Naa ang bag-o nga kotse sa gawas.
There (is) the new car outside.

Q. Asa ang mahal nga mga sinina?
Where (are) the expensive clothes?

A. Nia ang mahal nga mga sinina sa parador.
Here (are) the expensive clothes in the dresser.

11. Asking About / Describing Objects and People - Part 3

- *Describing objects in noun phrases with adjectives.*
  - *In Cebuano we can specify which noun we are referring to by adding the word 'this' or 'that' before the noun, similar to how we do this in English. (ex. This car, that dog)*

Oo, *Yes,*
Dili, *No,*

bag-o *new*				**kini** *this*		**mga** *(pl.)*	
daan *old*				**kana** *that*		⇓**iro** *dog*	
taas *high*				**kadto** *that over there*		**balay** *house*	
mubo *low*	+	**ba** ?	+		+ **nga** *linker* +	**bisikleta** *bicycle*	
taas *long*						**karsada** *street*	
mubo *short*						**kotse** *car*	
mahal *expensive*						**sinina** *clothing*	
barato *cheap*						**balay** *building*	
gahi *hard*						**lamesa** *desk/table*	
humok *soft*						**kahoy** *tree*	
bug-at *heavy*							
gaan *light*							

Examples:

Q. Mahal ba kana nga balay? *Expensive (is) that house?*
A. Oo, mahal kana nga balay. *Yes, expensive (is) that house.*
A. Dili, barato kana nga balay. *No, cheap (is) that house.*

Q. Daan ba kadto nga mga kahoy? *Old (are) those trees over there?*
A. Oo, daan kadto nga mga kahoy. *Yes, old (are) those trees over there.*
A. Dili, bag-o kadto nga mga kahoy. *No, new (are) those trees over there.*

Q. Bug-at ba kini nga lamesa? *Heavy (is) this table?*
A. Oo, bug-at kini nga lamesa. *Yes, heavy (is) this table.*
A. Dili, gaan kini nga lamesa. *No, light (is) this table .*

12. <u>Asking / Expressing Desire, Need, Preference, Ability, Intention</u> - Part 1

- *To want, desire, need or not want objects or people. The verbs 'want,' 'like,' and 'need' are not conjugated (unlike most verbs) and have their own grammatical structure.*

Oo, *Yes,*
Dili, *No,*

Gusto *Want*
Ganahan *Like*
Kinahanglan *Need*

+ **ba** *?* +

nako *my*
nimo *your*
niya *his/hers/its*
nato *our (incl.)*
namo *our (excl.)*
ninyo *you all's*
nila *their*

+

ni *name marker* + **Jun-Jun** / **Inday** / **Roberto**

sa *noun marker* + **mga** *(pl.)* ⇓ **lalaki** *boy*, **babaye** *girl*, **bata** *child*, **maestro/a** *teacher*

kini *this*
kana *that*
kadto *that over there*

si *name marker* + **Frank** / **Eddie** / **Jenalyn**

ang *noun marker* + **mga** *(pl.)* ⇓ **Biblia** *Bible*, **bolpen** *pen*, **lapis** *pencil*, **litrato** *picture*, **simbahan** *church*, **paglaum** *hope*, **pasig-uli** *atonement*, **pagkaon** *food*, **pahulay** *rest/break*, **hugot nga pagtuo** *faith*, **propeta** *prophet*, **sapatos** *shoes*, **trabaho** *job*, **panabang** *help*, **lingkoranan** *chair*

<u>Negative</u> - For now when answering a yes/no question negatively, say no, *dili*, and then change the noun in your response. <u>Ex.</u> **Gusto ba nimo ang bolpen?** *Want you the pen?* **Dili, gusto nako ang <u>lapis</u>.** *No, want I the <u>pencil</u>.*

<u>Examples</u>:

Q. Kinahanglan ba nila si Frank? *Do they need Frank?*
A. Oo, kinahanglan nila si Frank. *Yes, they need Frank.*
A. Dili, kinahanglan nila si Jenalyn. *No, they need Jenalyn.*

Q. Gusto ba ni Inday ang pagkaon? *Does Inday want the food?*
A. Oo, gusto ni Inday ang pagkaon. *Yes, Inday wants the food.*
A. Dili, gusto ni Inday ang pahulay. *No, Inday wants rest.*

Q. Ganahan sa lalaki kana? *Does the boy like that?*
A. Oo, ganahan sa lalaki kana. *Yes, the boy likes that.*
A. Dili, ganahan sa lalaki kadto. *No, the boy likes that over there .*

13. Asking / Expressing Desire, Need, Preference, Ability, Intention - Part 2

- *Just like when we express a state of being, when we express a negative sentence using **pronouns** (for example, I **don't** need help), the order of the sentence changes. **For **names** and **common nouns**, the order does **not** change.***

Negatives: (for **pronouns** only)

Dili *Not* **+** **nako** *my* / **nimo** *your* / **niya** *his/hers/its* / **nato** *our (incl.)* / **namo** *our (excl.)* / **ninyo** *you all's* / **nila** *their* **+** **gusto** *want* / **ganahan** *like* / **kinahanglan** *need* **+**

kini *this* / **kana** *that* / **kadto** *that over there*

si *name marker* **+** **Frank** / **Eddie** / **Jenalyn**

ang *noun marker* **+** **mga** *(pl.)* ⇓**Biblia** *Bible*

bolpen *pen*
lapis *pencil*
litrato *picture*
simbahan *church*
paglaum *hope*
pasig-uli *atonement*
pagkaon *food*
pahulay *rest/break*
hugot nga pagtuo *faith*
propeta *prophet*
sapatos *shoes*
trabaho *job*
panabang *help*
lingkoranan *chair*

Examples:

Q. Gusto ba nimo ang panabang? *Do you want help?*
A. Oo, gusto nako ang panabang. *Yes, I want help.*
A. Dili, dili nako gusto ang panabang. *No, I don't want help.*

Q. Ganahan ba niya si Eddie? *Does she like Eddie?*
A. Oo, ganahan niya si Eddie. *Yes, she likes Eddie.*
A. Dili, dili niya ganahan si Eddie. *No, she doesn't like Eddie.*

Q. Kinahanglan ba nato ang litrato? *Do we need the picture?*
A. Oo, kinahanglan nato ang litrato. *Yes, we need the picture.*
A. Dili, nato kinahanglan ang litrato. *We don't need the picture.*

14. Asking / Expressing Desire, Need, Preference, Ability, Intention - Part 3

- *To want, desire, need or not want objects. The difference between this and the previous lesson is that the focus in this sentence is on the actor. The meaning is the same.*

Oo, *Yes,*
Dili, *No,*

Gusto *Want*
Ganahan *Like*
Kinahanglan *Need*

+ **ba** *?* +

ako *I*
ka[1] *you*
siya *he/she/it*
kita *we (incl.)*
kami *we (excl.)*
kamo *you all*
sila *they*

+

si *name marker* + **Jun-Jun**, **Inday**, **Roberto**

ang *noun marker* + **mga** *(pl.)* ⇓**lalaki** *boy*, **babaye** *girl*, **bata** *child*, **maestro/a** *teacher*

+

niini *this*
niana *that*
niadto *that over there*

og *a, some* **sa** *the* + **mga** *(pl.)* ⇓**Biblia** *Bible*, **bolpen** *pen*, **lapis** *pencil*, **litrato** *picture*, **simbahan** *church*, **paglaum** *hope*, **pasig-uli** *atonement*, **pagkaon** *food*, **pahulay** *rest/break*, **hugot nga pagtuo** *faith*, **propeta** *prophet*, **sapatos** *shoes*, **trabaho** *job*, **panabang** *help*, **lingkoranan** *chair*

Examples:	
Q. Gusto ba siya niana? *Does he want that?*	**Q. Ganahan ba ang babaye sa simbahan?** *Does the girl like the church?*
A. Oo, gusto siya niana. *Yes, he wants that.*	**A. Oo, ganahan ang babaye sa simbahan.** *Yes, the girl likes the church.*
A. Dili, dili siya gusto niana. *No, he doesn't want that.*	**A. Dili, dili ganahan ang babaye sa simbahan.** *No, the girl does not like the church.*

Negative – The pattern for making negative statements is the same as in lesson 13. The order only changes when we use pronouns

[1] Just as in Lesson 3, the question marker *ba* will come after the pronoun *ka*. Ex: *Gusto ka ba niana*?

15. Asking / Describing Simple Actions and Events - Part 1

- *Actor Focus Sentences: The simplest way to create sentences in Cebuano is to use the Actor Focus Sentence Structure. Actor Focus means that the Actor is the most important part of the sentence.*

VERB	ACTOR

Oo, *Yes,*
Dili, *No,*

Conjugation	Verb root
Nag - *Past or Present*	**kanta** *sing*
Naka - *Past (ability)* [1]	**abut** *arrive*
Mag - *Future*	**tulog** *sleep*
Maka - *Future (ability)* [1]	**tindog** *stand*
	lingkod *sit*
	pahulay *rest*
	dagan *run*
	lakaw *walk*
	andam *prepare*

+ **ba** ? +

Pronouns
- **ako** ..... *I*
- **ka** [2] ..... *you*
- **siya** ..... *he/she/it*
- **kita** ..... *we (incl.)*
- **kami** ..... *we (excl.)*
- **kamo** ..... *you all*
- **sila** ..... *they*

Proper Names
- **si** *name marker* + **Janel**
- **Mindie**
- **Dodong**

Nouns
- **ang** *noun marker* + **mga** *(pl.)*
- ⇓**tatay** ..... *dad*
- **nanay** ..... *mom*
- **estudiante** ..... *student*
- **iro** ..... *dog*

Examples:

Q. Nagtulog ka ba? *Did you sleep?*	**A. Oo, nagtulog ako.** *Yes, I slept.*	**A. Dili, nagpahulay ako.** *No, I rested.*
Q. Makakanta ba si Dodong? *Will Dodong be able to sing?*	**A. Oo, makakanta si Dodong.** *Yes, Dodong will be able to sing.*	**A. Dili, magandam si Dodong.** *No, Dodong will prepare.*
Q. Maglakaw ba ang estudiante? *Will the student walk?*	**A. Oo, maglakaw ang estudiante.** *Yes, the student will walk.*	**A. Dili, magdagan ang estudiante.** *No, the student will run.*

[1] Ability – An ability conjugation shows being able to do something. For example, *makakanta* means 'will be able to sing' and *nakatulog* means 'was able to sleep.' Some verbs almost always use the ability conjugations in Cebuano, such as *kita* (to see) and *hibalo* (to know).

[2] Just as in Lesson 3, the question marker *ba* will come after the pronoun *ka*. Ex: *Makakanta ka ba*?

16. Asking / Describing Simple Actions and Events - Part 2

o *Actor Focus Sentences: The simplest way to create sentences in Cebuano is to use the Actor Focus Sentence Structure. This lesson shows how to construct negative sentences using this sentence structure.*

	ACTOR			VERB
Wala *no,* ***past tense*** *"did not"* **Dili** *no,* ***future tense*** *"will not"*	**ako** *I* **ka** *you* **siya** *he/she/it* **kita** *we (incl.)* **kami** *we (excl.)* **kamo** *you all* **sila** *they*			**[1]mag -** *Future* **[1]maka -** *Future (ability)*	**kanta** *sing* **abut** *arrive* **tulog** *sleep* **tindog** *stand* **lingkod** *sit* **limpyo** *clean* **paambit** *share* **hatag** *give* **tudlo** *teach*
		si *name marker* + **Janel**, **Mindie**, **Dodong**			
		ang *noun marker* + **mga** *(pl.)* ⇓ **tatay** *dad*, **nanay** *mom*, **estudiante** *student*, **iro** *dog*			

Examples:

Q. Nagandam ba si Janel? *Did Janel prepare?*	**A. Oo, nagandam si Janel.** *Yes, Janel prepared.*	**A. Wala si Janel magandam.** *Janel did not prepare.*
Q. Nakapaambit ba kamo? *Were you all able to share?*	**A. Oo, nakapaambit kami.** *Yes, we were able to share.*	**A. Wala kami makapaambit.** *We were not able to share.*
Q. Maglimpyo ba ang nanay? *Will the mother clean?*	**A. Oo, maglimpyo ang nanay.** *Yes, the mother will clean.*	**A. Dili ang nanay maglimpyo.** *The mother will not clean.*

[1]Conjugations – When creating negative sentences using Actor Focus, the verbs are always conjugated in the future tense. The use of *wala* or *dili* will determine whether the sentence is in the past or future tense.

17. Asking / Describing Simple Actions and Events - Part 3

- *Actor Focus Sentences using actors and objects. Also referred to as Transitive verbs.*

VERB	ACTOR	OBJECT

Oo, *Yes,* ✚

Nag - *Past or Present*
Naka - *Past (ability)*
Mag - *Future*
Maka - *Future (ability)*

kaon	*eat*
palit	*buy*
luto	*cook*
hugas	*wash*
limpyo	*clean*
paambit	*share*
dala	*bring*
baligya	*sell*
inom	*drink*
abli	*open*
sira	*close*
dala	*bring*

+ ba ? **+**

ako ..... *I*
ka[1] ..... *you*
siya ..... *he/she/it*
kita ..... *we (incl.)*
kami ..... *we (excl.)*
kamo ..... *you all*
sila ..... *they*

– – – – – – – – – – – –

si *name marker* **+** **Janel / Mindie / Dodong**

– – – – – – – – – – – –

ang *noun marker* **+** **mga** *(pl.)* ⇓
tatay ..... *dad*
nanay ..... *mom*
estudiante ..... *student*
iro ..... *dog*

+

niini ..... *this*
niana ..... *that*
niadto ..... *that over there*

– – – – – – – – – – – – – –

og *a, some* / **sa** *the* **+** **mga** *(pl.)* ⇓
manok ..... *chicken*
saging ..... *banana*
utan ..... *vegetable*
simbahan ..... *church*
ebanghelyo ..... *gospel*
basahon ..... *book*
isda ..... *fish*
tubig ..... *water*
lamesa ..... *table*
gatas ..... *milk*
pwertahan ..... *door*

Negative - To negate Actor Focus Verbs see lesson 16.

[1] Just as in Lesson 3, the question marker *ba* will come after the pronoun *ka*. Ex: *Magluto ka ba*?

Examples:

Q. Magkaon ba ang iro og saging?
Will the dog eat a banana?

A. Oo, magkaon ang iro og saging.
Yes, the dog will eat a banana.

A. Dili ang iro magkaon og saging.
The dog will not eat a banana.

Q. Makadala ba sila niana?
Will they be able to bring that?

A. Oo, makadala sila niana.
Yes, they will be bale to bring that.

A. Dili sila makadala niana.
They will not be able to bring that.

Q. Nakahugas ba si Mindie sa mga utan?
Was Mindie able to wash the vegetables?

A. Oo, nakahugas si Mindie sa mga utan.
Yes, Mindie was able to wash the vegetables.

A. Wala si Mindie makahugas sa mga utan.
Mindie was not able to wash the vegetables.

18. Asking / Describing Simple Actions and Events - Part 4

- *Actor Focus Sentences using actors and recipients. Also referred to as Transitive verbs.*

VERB	ACTOR	RECIPIENT

Oo, *Yes,* ✚

Nag - *Past or Present*
Naka - *Past (ability)*
Mag - *Future*
Maka - *Future (ability)*

alagad	*serve*
istoriya	*converse*
tabang	*help*
sunod	*follow*
bunyag	*baptize*
tawag	*call*
salig	*trust*
simba	*worship*

+ **ba** *?* **+**

ako	*I*
ka[1]	*you*
siya	*he/she/it*
kita	*we (incl.)*
kami	*we (excl.)*
kamo	*you all*
sila	*they*

+

si *name marker* **+**
Janel
Mindie
Dodong

ang *noun marker* **+** **mga** *(pl.)*
⇓**lalaki** *boy*
babaye *girl*
tawo *person*
misyonariyo *miss.*
Dios *God*

+

kanako	*to me*
kanimo	*to you*
kaniya	*to him/her*
kanato	*to us (incl.)*
kanamo	*to us (excl.)*
kaninyo	*to you all*
kanila	*to them*

kang *name marker* **+**
Jesukristo
Bong
Carla

sa *noun marker* **+** **mga** *(pl.)*
⇓**Ginoo** *Lord*
Manluluwas *Savior*
tawo *person*
Pilipino *Filipino*
Dios *God*

Negative - To negate Actor Focus Verbs see lesson 16.

[1] Just as in Lesson 3, the question marker *ba* will come after the pronoun *ka*. Ex: *Nagistoriya ka ba*?

Examples:

Q. Makasalig ba kita sa mga tawo?
Will we be able to trust the people?

A. Oo, makasalig kita sa mga tawo.
Yes, we will be able to trust the people.

A. Dili kita makasalig sa mga tawo.
We will not be able to trust the people.

Q. Magtabang ba siya kanila?
Will she help them?

A. Oo, magtabang siya kanila.
Yes, she will help them.

A. Dili siya magtabang kanila.
She will not help them.

Q. Nagistoriya ba ang lalaki kang Bong?
Did the boy converse with Bong?

A. Oo, nagistoriya ang lalaki kang Bong.
Yes, the boy conversed with Bong.

A. Wala ang lalaki magistoriya kang Bong.
The boy did not converse with Bong.

19. Asking / Describing Simple Actions and Events - Part 5

- *Actor Focus Sentences using actors and object and recipients. Also referred to as Ditransitive verbs.*

VERB	ACTOR	OBJECT	RECIPIENT

Nag - *Past or Present*
Naka - *Past (ability)*
Mag - *Future*
Maka - *Future (ability)*

sangyaw *preach*	**ako** *I*	**niini** *this*	**kanako** *to me*
paambit *share*	**ka**[1] *you*	**niana** *that*	**kanimo** *to you*
hatag *give*	**siya** *he/she/it*	**niadto** *that over there*	**kaniya** *to him/her*
tudlo *teach* + **ba** ? +	**kita** *we (incl.)*	**og** *a, some*	**kanato** *to us (incl.)*
pakita *show*	**kami** *we (excl.)*	**mga** *(pl.)*	**kanamo** *to us (excl.)*
padala *send*	**kamo** *you all*	⇓**manok** *chicken*	**kaninyo** *to you all*
pahulam *lend*	**sila** *they*	**saging** *banana*	**kanila** *to them*
dala *bring*	**si** *name marker* + **Janel** **Mindie** **Dodong**	**sa** *the* + **leksyon** *lesson*	**kang** *name marker* + **Jesukristo** **Bong** **Carla**
		ebanghelyo *gospel*	
		basahon *book*	
		isda *fish*	
	ang *noun marker* + **mga** *(pl.)* ⇓**lalaki** *boy*	**tubig** *water*	**sa** *noun marker* + **mga** *(pl.)* ⇓**Ginoo** *Lord*
	babaye *girl*	**kodak** *photo*	**Manluluwas** *Savior*
	tawo *person*	**martiliyo** *hammer*	**tawo** *person*
	misyonariyo *miss.*	**sulat** *letter*	**Pilipino** *Filipino*
	Dios *God*		**Dios** *God*

Negative - To negate Actor Focus Verbs see lesson 16.

[1] Just as in Lesson 3, the question marker *ba* will come after the pronoun *ka*. Ex: *Naghatag ka ba*?

Examples:

Q. Naghatag ka ba sa basahon kang Carla?
Did you give the book to Carla?

A. Oo, naghatag ako sa basahon kang Carla.
Yes, I gave the book to Carla.

A. Wala ako maghatag sa basahon kang Carla.
I did not give the book to Carla.

Q. Makatudlo ba si Janel og leksyon kaninyo?
Will Janel be able to teach a lesson to you all?

A. Oo, makatudlo si Janel og leksyon kaninyo.
Yes, Janel will be able to teach a lesson to you all.

A. Dili si Janel makatudlo og leksyon kaninyo.
Janel will not be able to teach a lesson to you all.

20. Asking / Describing Simple Actions and Events - Part 6

- *Actor Focus Sentences using actors, recipients, and another verb.*

VERB	ACTOR	RECIPIENT	SECOND VERB

Nag - *Past or Present*
Naka - *Past (ability)*
Mag - *Future*
Maka - *Future (ability)*

tudlo *teach*
tabang *help*
tawag *call*
salig *trust*
pangayo *ask for*
dapit *invite*

\+ **ba** ? +

ako ..... *I*
ka[1] ..... *you*
siya ..... *he/she/it*
kita ..... *we (incl.)*
kami ..... *we (excl.)*
kamo ..... *you all*
sila ..... *they*

si *name marker* + **Janel, Mindie, Dodong**

ang *noun marker* + **mga** *(pl.)* ⇓ **lalaki** ..... *boy*, **babaye** ..... *girl*, **tawo** ..... *person*, **misyonariyo** ..... *miss.*, **Dios** ..... *God*

\+

kanako ..... *to me*
kanimo ..... *to you*
kaniya ..... *to him/her*
kanato ..... *to us (incl.)*
kanamo ..... *to us (excl.)*
kaninyo ..... *to you all*
kanila ..... *to them*

kang *name marker* + **Jesukristo, Bong, Carla**

sa *noun marker* + **mga** *(pl.)* ⇓ **Ginoo** ..... *Lord*, **Manluluwas** ..... *Savior*, **tawo** ..... *person*, **Pilipino** ..... *Filipino*, **Dios** ..... *God*

\+ **sa pag -** *infinitive 'to'*

kanta *sing*
sayaw *dance*
pintal *paint*
langoy *swim*
ampo *pray*
pahiyum *smile*
dagan *run*
lakaw *walk*
luwas *save*
basa *read*

Negative - To negate Actor Focus Verbs see lesson 16.

[1] Just as in Lesson 3, the question marker *ba* will come after the pronoun *ka*. Ex: *Nagtudlo ka ba*?

Examples:

Q. Nagtudlo ba si Mindie kaninyo sa pagsayaw?
Did Mindie teach you all to dance?

A. Oo, nagtudlo si Mindie kanamo sa pagsayaw.
Yes, Mindie taught us to dance.

A. Wala si Mindie magtudlo kanamo sa pagsayaw.
Mindie did not teach us to dance.

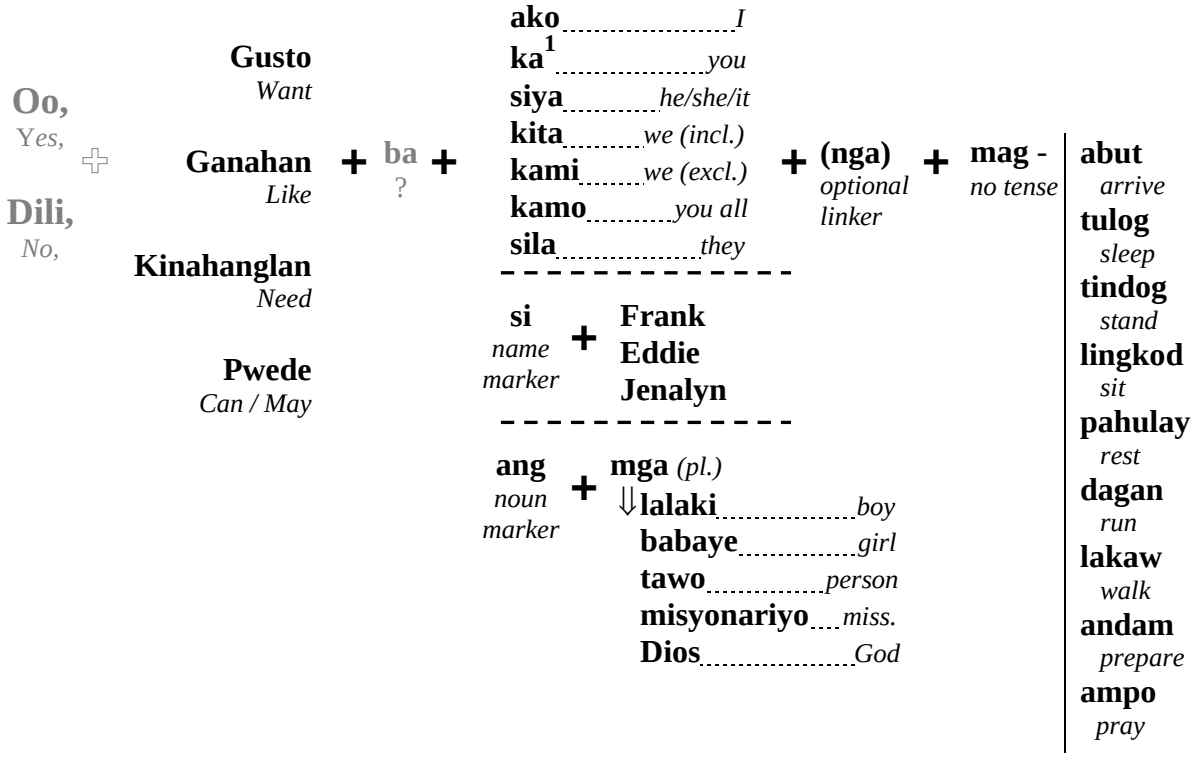
Q. Magtabang ba sila sa tawo sa paglakaw?
Will they help the person to walk?

A. Oo, magtabang sila sa tawo sa paglakaw.
Yes, they will help the person to walk.

A. Dili sila magtabang sa tawo sa paglakaw.
They will not help the person to walk.

21. Asking / Expressing Desire, Need, Preference, Ability, Intention - Part 4

- *To want, desire, need, or not want **to do something**…*



Negative - See lesson 13 for instructions on how to form negative sentences.

[1] Just as in Lesson 3, the question marker *ba* will come after the pronoun *ka*. Ex: *Gusto ka ba*?

Examples:	
Q. Pwede ka ba mag-ampo? *Can you pray?*	**Q. Kinahanglan ba si Eddie nga magtulog?** *Does Eddie need to sleep?*
A. Oo, pwede ako mag-ampo. *Yes, I can pray.*	**A. Oo, kinahanglan si Eddie nga magtulog.** *Yes, Eddie needs to sleep.*
A. Dili ako pwede mag-ampo. *I cannot pray.*	**A. Dili si Eddie kinahanglan nga magtulog.** *Eddie does not need to sleep.*

22. Asking / Expressing Desire, Need, Preference, Ability, Intention - Part 5

- *To want, desire, need or not want to do something to someone or something...*
- *With **actor focus** verbs*

Oo, *Yes,*
Dili, *No,*

Gusto *Want*
Ganahan *Like*
Kinahanglan *Need*
Pwede *Can / May*

+ **ba** ? +

ako ..... *I*
ka[1] ..... *you*
siya ..... *he/she/it*
kita ..... *we (incl.)*
kami ..... *we (excl.)*
kamo ..... *you all*
sila ..... *they*

+ **(nga)** *optional linker* +

mag- *no tense ' to'*

paambit *share*
hugas *wash*
kaon *eat*
palit *buy*
luto *cook*
dala *bring*
inom *drink*
abli *open*
sira *close*
dala *bring*
limpyo *clean*
baligya *sell*

+

niini ..... *this*
niana ..... *that*
niadto ..... *that over there*

og *a, some*
sa *the*

+

mga *(pl.)*
⇓**manok** ..... *chicken*
saging ..... *banana*
utan ..... *vegetable*
baboy ..... *pig/pork*
simbahan ..... *church*
ebanghelyo ..... *gospel*
basahon ..... *book*
isda ..... *fish*
tubig ..... *water*
pinggan ..... *plate*
gatas ..... *milk*
pwertahan ..... *door*

si *name marker* + **Frank / Eddie / Jenalyn**

ang *noun marker* + **mga** *(pl.)*
⇓**lalaki** ..... *boy*
babaye ..... *girl*
tawo ..... *person*
misyonariyo ..... *miss.*
Dios ..... *God*

Negative - See lesson 13 for instructions on how to form negative sentences.

[1] Just as in Lesson 3, the question marker *ba* will come after the pronoun *ka*. Ex: *Pwede ka ba*?

Examples:

Q. Pwede ka ba magsira sa pwertahan?
Can you close the door?

A. Oo, pwede ako magsira sa pwertahan.
Yes, I can close the door.

A. Dili, dili ako pwede magsira sa pwertahan.
No, I cannot close the door.

Q. Gusto ba ang babaye maginom og tubig?
Does the girl want to drink some water?

A. Oo, gusto ang babaye maginom og tubig.
Yes, the girl wants to drink some water.

A. Dili, dili gusto ang babaye maginom og tubig.
No, the girl does not want to drink some water.

23. Asking / Answering Questions of Time, Place, Purpose - Part 1

- *Asking and answering questions of time.*
- *If you are asking about an event that is happening that day or you need a specific time ask "What time?"*
- *See how to tell time, days of the week, and months of the year in a Cebuano reference book.*

Questions:

Unsa'y oras *What time*

Kanus-a *When*

\+ **ba** ? + **ang** *noun marker* +

pamahaw ..... *breakfast*
paniodto ..... *lunch*
panihapon ..... *dinner*
miting ..... *meeting*
interbyu ..... *interview*
adtoan ..... *appointment*
birthday ..... *birthday*
pagsimba ..... *church*
aktibidad ..... *activity*
pagbunyag ..... *baptism*

\+

nako ..... *my*
nimo ..... *your*
niya ..... *his/hers/its*
nato ..... *our (incl.)*
namo ..... *our (excl.)*
ninyo ..... *you all's*
nila ..... *their*

---

ni *name marker ('of')* + **Jenny Rose** / **Aljun** / **Andrew**

---

sa *noun marker ('of')* + **mga** *(pl.)* ⇓

lalaki ..... *boy*
babaye ..... *girl*
tawo ..... *person*
misyonariyo ..... *miss.*

Answers:

Alas siyete *Seven o'clock*
Ala una y medya *One - thirty*
Alas otso sa buntag *Eight o'clock in the morning*

ugma *tomorrow*
gahapon *yesterday*
ganina *earlier*
unya *later*
karon *now*
karong adlaw *today*
Dominggo *Sunday*
Lunes *Monday*
Enero beynte singko *January 25th*
Oktobre *October*
sa sunod nga semana *next week*
miagi nga bulan *last month*

Examples:

Q: Unsa'y oras ang panihapon nato?
What time is our dinner?

A: Alas sais y medya ang panihapon nato.
At six-thirty is our dinner.

Q: Kanus-a ang birthday ni Jenny Rose?
When is the birthday of Jenny Rose?

A: Mayo kinse ang birthday ni Jenny Rose.
The 15th of May is the birthday of Jenny Rose.

Q: Dominggo ba ang pagsimba ninyo?
Is your church on Sunday?

A: Oo, Dominggo ang pagsimba namo.
Yes, our church is on Sunday.

24. Asking / Answering Questions of Time, Place, Purpose - Part 2

- *Asking and answering questions of purpose. "Why?"*
- *To ask a Why question simply say "Ngano man" followed by any complete sentence taught previously.*
- *To answer a Why question simply precede any sentence with "because": "Tungod kay"*

Question:
Ngano man(?) + *Why*

Nag - *Past or Present*
Mag - *Future*

tudlo *teach*
padala *send*
kaon *eat*
palit *buy*
luto *cook*
inom *drink*

Answer:
Tungod kay + *Because*

Gusto *Want*
Kinahanglan *Need*
Ganahan *Like*
Pwede *Can / May*

bag-o *new*
daan *old*
taas *high*
mubo *low*
taas *long*
mubo *short*
mahal *expensive*
barato *cheap*
gahi *hard*
humok *soft*
bug-at *heavy*
gaan *light*
tambok *fat*
niwang *thin*
buotan *nice*

ako *I*
ka *you*
siya *he/she/it*
kita *we (incl.)*
kami *we (excl.)*
kamo *you all*
sila *they*

si *name marker* + **Frank / Eddie / Jenalyn**

ang *noun marker* + **mga** *(pl.)*
⇓**basahon** *book*
balay *house*
bata *child*
bolpen *pen*
kotse *car*
pagkaon *food*
simbahan *church*
misyonariyo *miss.*
lalaki *boy*
babaye *girl*
tawo *person*
Dios *God*

og *a, some* / **sa** *the* + **mga** *(pl.)*
⇓**manok** *chicken*
saging *banana*
utan *vegetable*
simbahan *church*
ebanghelyo *gospel*
basahon *book*
isda *fish*
tubig *water*
lamesa *table*
gatas *milk*
pwertahan *door*

(nga) *optional linker* + **mag -** *no tense*

tulog *sleep*
tindog *stand*
lingkod *sit*
pahulay *rest*
dagan *run*
ampo *pray*

Examples:

Q. Ngano man nagpalit siya og mga saging?
Why did he buy some bananas?

A. Tungod kay barato ang mga saging.
Because bananas are cheap.

Q. Ngano man taas ka?
Why are you tall?

A. Tungod kay ganahan ako nga maginom og gatas.
Because I like to drink milk.

25. Asking / Answering Questions of Time, Place, Purpose - Part 3

o *Na and Pa Adverbs:* ***Positive Sentences with verbs***

TENSES	NA	PA
COMMAND	now	more
PAST	has/have… already	also/too (rare)
PRESENT	now	still
FUTURE	now	still/more

COMMAND	PAST	PRESENT	FUTURE
Pagpahulay na! *Rest now!*	**Nagpahulay ka na ba?** *Have you rested already?*	**Nagpahulay ka na ba?** *Are you resting now?*	**Magpahulay ka na ba?** *Will you rest now?*
Pagkaon ka pa! *Eat (you) more!*	**Nagkaon pa ba kamo?** *You also ate?*	**Nagkaon ka pa ba?** *Are you still eating?*	**Magkaon ka pa ba?** *Will you eat more?*

Practice with verbs and pronouns:

VERB			ACTOR			OBJECT		
Nag- *Past or Present* / **Mag-** *Future* / **Pag-** *Command*	**tuon** *study* **basa** *read* **kaon** *eat* **pangita** *look for* **padala** *send* **luto** *cook*	+	**na** *now, already* **pa** *still, more*	+ **ba** ? +	**ako** *I* **ka**[1] *you* **siya** *he/she/it* **kita** *we (incl.)* **kami** *we (excl.)* **kamo** *you all* **sila** *they*	+	**niini** *this* **niana** *that* **niadto** *that over there*	
					si *name marker* + **Joshua** / **Isabel** / **Analyn**		**og** *a, some* / **sa** *the* + **mga** *(pl.)* ⇓**kotse** *car* **makina** *machine* **utan** *vegetable* **manok** *chicken* **ebanghelyo** *gospel* **basahon** *book* **isda** *fish* **kwarta** *money* **sulat** *letter* **saging** *banana*	
					ang *noun marker* + **mga** *(pl.)* ⇓**lalaki** *boy* **babaye** *girl* **tawo** *person* **misyonariyo** *miss.*			

[1] As usual, the pronoun *ka* is an exception to the usual word order. When using *na*, *pa*, and *ba* with *ka*, *ka* will come first, then *na* or *pa*, then *ba* at the end. Ex: *Magkaon ka na ba?* or *Nagbasa ka pa ba?*

Examples:

Q. Nagpadala na ba siya sa mga sulat?
Did she already send the letters?

A. Oo, nagpadala na siya sa mga sulat.
Yes, she already sent the letters.

Q. Magtuon pa ba si Joshua niana?
Will Joshua still study that?

A. Oo, magtuon pa si Joshua niana.
Yes, Joshua will still study that.

26. Asking / Answering Questions of Time, Place, Purpose - Part 4

- *Na and Pa Adverbs:* ***Negative Sentences***

	NA	PA
DILI	**will not**…any more	**will not**…**yet**
WALA	**does no more**/longer **does not**…any more/longer	**has not**…**yet**

ACTOR	VERB	OBJECT

Dili *will not* / **Wala** *did not* + **na** *now, already* / **pa** *still, more* +

ako *I*
ka[1] *you*
siya *he/she/it*
kita *we (incl.)*
kami *we (excl.)*
kamo *you all*
sila *they*

+ **mag-** *future*

si *name marker* + **Joshua / Isabel / Analyn**

ang *noun marker* + **mga** *(pl.)* ⇓
lalaki *boy*
babaye *girl*
tawo *person*
misyonariyo *miss.*

tuon *study*
basa *read*
kaon *eat*
padala *send*
luto *cook*
pangita *look for*

+

niini *this*
niana *that*
niadto *that over there*

og *a, some* / **sa** *the* + **mga** *(pl.)* ⇓
kotse *car*
makina *machine*
utan *vegetable*
manok *chicken*
ebanghelyo *gospel*
basahon *book*
isda *fish*
kwarta *money*
sulat *letter*
saging *banana*

Examples:

Q. Nagbasa ka na ba sa sulat?
Did you already read the letter?

A. Wala pa ako magbasa sa sulat.
I have not yet read the letter.

Q. Magpangita pa si Joshua sa kwarta?
Will Joshua still look for the money?

A. Dili na si Joshua magpangita sa kwarta.
Joshua will not look for the money any more.

Q. Magkaon na ang mga lalaki og isda?
Will the boys eat some fish now?

A. Dili pa ang mga lalaki magkaon og isda.
The boys will not yet eat some fish.

Q. Nagluto pa kamo niana?
Are you all still cooking that?

A. Wala na kami nagluto niini.
We are not cooking that any more.

27. Narrating Simple Experiences and Stories *(See task: "Share Experiences / Tell Stories")*

- Telling stories and experiences in Cebuano consists of the following steps:

a. Indicate the **time frame** or **setting** of the event:

Sa diha nga / sa panahon nga…	*In the time that…*
Sa una…	*Previously…*
Sa panahon nga sa "States" pa kami…	*At the time when we were still in the States…*
Sa bata pa ako…	*When I was still young…*
Miagi nga tag-init…	*Last (previous) summer…*
May panahon nga…	*There was a time when…*
Naghinumdum ako sa panahon nga…	*I remember the time when...*
Sa panahon nga sa "bishopric" ako…	*At the time I was in a bishopric…*

b. Indicate the **details** of the event. Now that the time frame has been indicated, you can tell the event as if in the *past continuous* tense or in the *past complete* tense. This is done in the following ways:

- *Past Continuous (use present tense conjugation)*

Nagtrabaho ako…	*I was working…*
Nag-ampo ako…	*I was praying…*
Nagpangita ako og trabaho…	*I was looking for work…*
Nagtudlo kami sa among mga anak …	*We were teaching our children…*
Nagbasa ako sa Basahon ni Mormon…	*I was reading the Book of Mormon…*

- *Past Complete (use past-ability tense conjugation)*

Nakatrabaho ako…	*I worked…*
Naka-ampo ako…	*I prayed…*
Nakapangita ako og trabaho…	*I looked for work…*
Nakakat-on ako nga…	*I learned that…*

28. Chart 1 - Noun Markers

- *Introduction to Cebuano noun markers*

a. To prepare yourself for the essential language functions of possession and verbs, define and discuss the ang, og, and sa set of markers with your tutor.

b. Practice using these markers in the simple ways indicated by the text, remembering that the use of these markers will be thoroughly reinforced later while studying possession and verbs.

c. You should memorize the ang, og, and sa noun markers as soon as possible.

		ANG SET Focus Markers	OG SET Non-focus markers	SA SET Location Markers
Pronouns	Singular	**ako ('ko)**** *I*	**akong / nako ('ko)** *my, mine*	**kanako / sa ako** *to me*
		ikaw / ka *you*	**imong / nimo** *your, yours*	**kanimo / sa imo** *to you*
		siya *he, she, it*	**iyang / niya (n'ya)** *his, hers*	**kaniya / sa iya** *to him, to her*
	Plural	**kami ('mi) (exclusive)*** *we (as a group)*	**among / namo*** *our, ours (exclusive)*	**kanamo / sa amo*** *to us (exclusive)*
		kita ('ta) (inclusive)* *we (as everyone)*	**atong / nato*** *our, ours (inclusive)*	**kanato / sa ato*** *to us (inclusive)*
		kamo ('mo) *you all*	**inyong / ninyo (n'yo)** *your, yours (pl)*	**kaninyo / sa inyo** *to you all*
		sila *they*	**ilang / nila** *their, theirs*	**kanila / sa ila** *to them*
	Demonstrative	**kini ('ni)** - *this* **kana ('na)** - *that* **kadto ('to)** -*that over there*	**niini ('ani)** - *this* **niana ('ana)** - *that* **niadto ('adto)** - *that over there*	**niini ('ani)** - *this* **niana ('ana)** - *that* **niadto ('adto)** - *that over there*
Noun Marker	singular common noun plural common noun	**ang** **ang mga** *focus marker*	**og** **og mga** *non-specific marker*	**sa** **sa mga** *specific/location marker*
Name Marker	proper name	**si**	**ni**	**kang**

***** Exclusive means we as a group; excluding the person being spoken to.
Inclusive means we as in everyone in the conversation; including the person being spoken to.

****** Words in parentheses indicate "shortcuts" or abbreviated forms of the pronouns that are commonly used in Cebuano.